

NATIONAL WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is fully empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payment. His office is at—BOSTON, Seelye's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

Our Minister to Mexico.

Judge Conkling, our newly-appointed Minister to Mexico, has arrived in this city, and taken apartments at the Irving Hotel. We understand that he will speedily depart for the scene of his mission.

General Gonzales.

This gentleman, who is understood to be a prominent projector and manager of Cuban revolution, has arrived in this city, and taken apartments at the Irving Hotel.

The Union and Mr. Cooney.

The Union of the 3d instant callously assails a gentleman of the city of Albany, New York—Mr. Cooney—who opposes the elevation of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency because of the unrepentant and iniquitous religious constitutional test which exists in New Hampshire. It would seem that Mr. C. has felt it to be his duty to investigate and expose the enormity of the intolerance prevailing in the Granite State, and to unmask the leading Democrats, par excellence, who were the authors and supporters of the obnoxious provision. The Union feels sore under the terrific blows inflicted by this able and zealous advocate of civil and religious liberty, and it pounces upon this honorable and gifted gentleman with its accustomed venom and malignity. The great organ of Democracy tries to be witty too. It says that "Cooney is a suggestive name"—suggestive of fraud, &c. We dislike to put "a spider in the pudding" of the Union, but duty calls and we must obey. Cooney is a suggestive name—suggestive of deception and "fraud" on the part of the anti-tariff Locos of Pennsylvania in the Presidential canvass of '44. These worthies of the "Key-stone State," headed by one George M. Dallas, labored, incessantly, to deceive the people into the belief that the protective tariff act of '42 was a Democratic measure, and that the "Federal Whigs" were opposed to the passage of the act. Inscriptions upon Democratic banners read thus:

"Polk, Dallas, Texas, and the Democratic tariff act of '42."

In addition to their banners with these base and fraudulent inscriptions, the same worthies courted the masses, and their productions were set to music. For the edification of the Union, and its friends, we will resurrect a portion of one of the stanzas of a song which was belted forth in Pennsylvania, in '44:

"Oh, poor Cooney Whigs, what makes you look so blue,
We will have Polk and Dallas and the tariff of '42.
Verily 'Cooney is a suggestive name.'"

Dueling and Duels.

General Scott in his early days did not practically bear his testimony against this wicked practice, a fact that, we have been assured, has of late years occasioned him no little regret.

General Pierce, we believe, never fought a duel, nor assisted in one. It is said that in the Graves and Cilley duel, he declined to act as second for Cilley, on account of the restraints of his geographical position, but procured a second for Mr. Cilley!

The Hon. Henry A. Wise was a second in that fatal fight; and by his recent conduct appears to be willing to be a principal in another.

Daniel O'Connell saw his competitor fall and expire; and he then fixed an anvil on the bearded family, and made a solemn declaration that he would never again be the slayer of a fellow-being.

It is a bloody code, is the code of honor, and they who renounce it place themselves on high grounds before the world. To receive an indignity without resenting it is a bitter necessity; but to repress the feeling of revenge and the love of human admiration, for the sake of humanity, morality, and religion, is honorable, indeed!

Stories from Blackwood.

A highly pleasing little volume thus entitled, fresh from the press of Appleton & Co., has been presented to us by Messrs. Taylor & Maury. It contains "The First and Last Dinner," "Malavolta," "The Iron Shroud," "The Avenger," "The Announcements and Three Rooms," "Nicholas Dunks, or Fried Mackerel for Dinner," and "Fortune-Hunting Extraordinary."

"One of the most difficult things to write," says the preface, "is a good short story; and, we may add, one of the most easy things to read is a good short story of the class here furnished. There is a freshness, a richness, a raciness, an originality about them that will preserve them as literary evergreens. The time is probably at hand in which all productions of merit must be collected from the pages of the periodical press—the great highway of literature and science; and so far from suffering depreciation from such publication, this ordeal will be necessary to prove their title to a place among the treasures of the permanent library."

Important Facts for the People.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the celebrated novelist, author of those agreeable romances "The House with Seven Gables," and "The Scarlet Letter," has written a "Life of General Franklin Pierce," with which the Democracy appear to be highly delighted. The following interesting passages in the life of General Pierce are taken from Hawthorne's book:

1. "He (Pierce) was a beautiful boy, with blue eyes, light curling hair, and a sweet expression of face."

2. In the year 1820 he had "a fair complexion, with light hair that had a curl in it."

3. His chum was Zenas Caldwell.

4. He was chairman of the standing committee of the Athenaeum Society of Bowdoin College!

5. On his return from Mexico he "dug" across the street to shake hands with a man who used to live with his father.

To the foregoing valuable facts may be added the great truth proclaimed by Governor Steele, of New Hampshire, who knew Franklin Pierce from his boyhood up, and once saw him draw a cent from his pocket, and buy a stick of candy, and magnanimously give it to a boy who was crying because he had no cent!

Musical Education in Washington.

We all vaguely acknowledge the influence of music. But what is that influence? "I have never seen," said an intelligent gentleman to us, "the interior of a gaming-house. A musical instrument and the society of other devoted amateurs, have always endeared to me the domestic hearth, and such social delights as kept far from me, in the days of my youth, the temptations that dissipation present to the vacant mind!"

To render home agreeable, to keep around us the children of our love, and to attract to that home the innocent and improving companions of their choice, should be objects dear to every parent's heart; and by what means can these things be so surely effected as by the cultivation of a taste for pure and elevated music?

Perhaps in no country in the world are the temptations to extravagance, to folly, and to crime, more numerous or potent than in our own. Young men find a plea for such things in their desire to rise in popularity, and to prosper in the acquisition of honors or profit. Young women hope by parade, ostentation, and other arts, to make similar advances in life. No walls or partitions of society are presented to impede the course of the humbler to the highest position. Yet is such pursuit disappointment and unhappiness forever surround us. The contented home and the cheerful family circle are more frequently visited by the smiles of prosperity and success than these smiles are won by those who are in hot pursuit of them.

It matters little in what calling one is engaged in our country—economy, prudence, patience, and cheerful industry always bring a wholesome increase. To avoid the too eager grasping, to disregard exciting pleasure, while the mind rests quietly upon the present means rather than the object desired, are the ways of the good and wise.

As promotive of this condition of mind, and this way of life, we know of nothing more salutary than the rational cultivation of music, in its more pure and refined characteristics.

Music may be cultivated as an accomplishment or as a profession. It is in respect to the former we would especially urge attention to it. The professional musician has other and more imperative motives for application. But even he may be reminded that a forgetfulness of what is due to the dignity of a science is a culpable disregard of an important responsibility. The professional musician who stoops so low to gratify the popular will as to flatter a depraved and vitiated taste, is guilty of a base prostitution of an honorable occupation—of pandering to an evil which should be his mission in life to rebuke and correct. The professional musician owes much to his calling that is but too often wholly disregarded; and it is hard for an uneducated public to hold in high esteem a science many of whose special devotees do so little, either in the pursuit of it or in their walk in life, toward elevating in popular respect. This complaint is not of general application, however, though the exceptions are numerous.

But we address our remarks to the public—to the people of our city; and we would urge upon every family the cultivation of vocal and instrumental music—the improvement of the popular taste, the refinement of our appreciation of the beauties of this science, that social evil may be prevented, and that positive good may be effected. Refined music ministers to intellectual as well as to moral improvement, to the healthful and rational enjoyment of life; but how exceedingly desirable is it as an auxiliary in the services of sacred worship!

In some of the countries of Europe the soothing and mollifying influences of music are appreciated by the governing powers. The people are quieted and kept in willing, if not in happy subjection. How much more highly should we prize its power in giving utterance to the truthful sentiments of freedom and salutary progress! It is an expressive language. It is the language of sorrow, of woe, and despair; it is the language of love, of hope, and contentment; it is the language of triumph and rejoicing; it is the language of praise and adoration. It is a language that intelligently expresses sentiments and emotions so deep and so exquisite that even our own rich, expressive, beautiful, and powerful vernacular has no words for their utterance.

We perhaps cannot more appropriately conclude these impromptu remarks than by making allusion to an advertisement to be found in the columns of our city papers. It is that of the Columbia Musical Association. By this association an earnest, honest, hearty, and disinterested effort is being made for the improvement of the musical taste of our city. That association have provided a means by which every family in our midst can contribute their aid in furtherance of this effort. They will give a concert at Carus's on Monday evening next. Let us testify our approval of their exertions by our presence on that evening, and thus unite pleasure and duty in the promotion of so good a cause.

Senator Bright at Home:
We see it stated that a fracas occurred in the court-room at Madison, Indiana, a few days ago, between the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, United States Senator, and M. C. Garber, esq., editor of the Madison Courier. Mr. Garber, being on the witness stand, it is said, insinuated that Mr. Bright was no gentleman, whereupon the latter hurled an inkstand at his head, which was returned by a blow from the editor's cane. The fight then became general, several others taking part in it; but quiet was finally restored, and the court fined about a dozen of them \$10 each.

Burton, the Comedian.
This gentleman came to the United States fifteen or sixteen years ago, poor, unknown to fame, and with moderate expectations of any sort. As a comedian he soon grew into favor. His literary labors also proved profitable, and without venturing a dollar he soon found himself well off. Actor like, he thereupon turned manager, and was soon "broke to smash." But he was not long in gathering himself up again, and by dint of his own good acting and some improvement in managing, things took a favorable turn, and he is now rich!

We observe that he recently took several of the best prizes awarded at the agricultural Fair at Flushing, L. I., for the finest specimens of dahlias, squashes, tomatoes, and beans, on exhibition. They were all raised upon his country-seat at Glen Cove.

Live in a Solvent Corporation!
It appears that the city solicitor of Boston, Peleg W. Chandler, esq., gives it as his opinion that "the private estates of the citizens of Boston are liable for debts lawfully contracted by the city; and that the Hon. Daniel Webster has added this opinion, is undoubtedly in conformity with the law of Massachusetts."

General Scott at the West.

Visit to New Albany, Indiana—Gen. Scott's Speech, &c.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 2.—1 p. m.—Gen. Scott paid his first visit to Indiana to-day. He crossed the river in a ferry boat from Louisville to Jeffersonville, where he was met and welcomed by a large number of citizens of the Hoosier State. A temporary platform had been erected in front of the market place, where an appropriate welcoming speech was delivered by W. A. Buchanan. In the course of his remarks, this gentleman said: "The American heart, sir, is made up of gratefulness, and though we can boast here of no proud pagantry or splendid show; although we can open no pillared hall for your reception, permit me to assure you the greeting of our State will be none the less warm."

Gen. Scott replied in a brief and happy speech, in which he thanked the citizens of Indiana for this first and warm greeting.

A large procession of carriages, with music and banners, was then formed, and proceeded onward towards New Albany, the number of carriages being greatly swelled on the road.

On reaching New Albany, a very spirited demonstration took place. The crowd was large, and a platform was erected on the ground.

The General was welcomed by Milton Gregg, esq., in an able address, in which he alluded eloquently to the services of Scott, and the impression they have ever made on the citizens of Indiana.

Gen. Scott replied: Fellow-citizens, I see before my eyes something which looks almost like magic. Less than thirty years ago a wilderness was upon this spot where I now behold a large and flourishing city, filled with an enterprising, intelligent, and patriotic population. In no other country in the world could so magical a change as this have been wrought. I am persuaded, fellow-countrymen, that it is a beneficial and a useful thing to pass up and down this beautiful valley, through which meanders the Ohio river, at periods of two, three, or five years. If the patriotism which ought to burn in the breast of every true-hearted citizen should have become faded and worn out in the hackneyed labor of every-day life, such a journey could not fail to rekindle it in all the brightness with which it ever burned in the youthful breast. I never have experienced a higher gratification during my journeyings in any part of the world than that which I have felt in my present trip on your splendid river.

Fellow-citizens of New Albany, I return you my warmest thanks for the welcome you have extended to me, a welcome so full of kind feelings, so full of heart, that my own heart is touched with sentiments of the profoundest gratitude. It has, indeed, fallen to my lot, as your eloquent speaker has said, to play an active part in some of the stirring events of life for the last forty-five years. I have appeared on many a theatre of action, and I trust not without doing my duty to the people and to my country; but if I had performed ten times as much, I have seen enough in the last three weeks to compensate me fully for all the toils I have endured and all the perils I have encountered, and can truly say that nowhere has the welcome of my countrymen been more heartily extended to me, or more grateful to my feelings than it is here in New Albany. Permit me, then, to return my thanks, and to make my humble acknowledgments once more for your great kindness. In this demonstration I recognize the greeting of my fellow-countrymen—for all are my countrymen alike, whether native or foreign born—and in such a moment as the present I make no distinction between Whig and Democrat; and if there is a third party, I make no exception in respect to that. I am your countryman, and you are my countrymen. Together we have fought the battles of our common country, whether native or adopted, and by the aid of your valor alone it is that I have been able to accomplish what little I have achieved. Once more, then, my countrymen, I thank you from my heart—I thank you for this warm and hospitable greeting.

The General then proceeded to the hotel, where he received the visits of citizens, and after partaking of the handsome repast which had been prepared, returned to Louisville, accompanied by a number of persons.

The enthusiasm of the people in Indiana appears high, and a great desire is expressed that General Scott should visit that State. He will not, however, go out of his regular path. Whenever invitations are extended from towns lying in his direct route, he does not refuse to respond to them.

This evening he will receive calls from ladies at the Louisville Hotel.

The Kenawha (Va.) Boys:
Archibald Burditt, Rufus Burditt, John Burditt, Levi Clarke, and J. E. Smith, notify the Democracy that they cannot serve on the Democratic committee, as appointed. Cause: THEY ARE GOING FOR SCOTT AND GRAHAM!

The young ladies in Vermont, it is said, still continue to kiss the lips of young temperance men to see whether they have been tampering with today.—Ech.

When we go up to Vermont we shall drink no toddy and cultivate a red nose, that we may be always innocent and always suspected. We like the test. It is agreeable to youths like us.

An Equivocal Compliment.
The Union furnishes the official account of the Seventh Ward Democratic meeting. It is signed Peter M. Pearson, president, and Samuel S. Taylor, secretary. The part enacted by one of the distinguished orators is thus chronicled:

"General McCALLA then took the stand, and spoke nearly an hour, and made one of the best speeches we have ever heard from him."

This is rather an equivocal compliment, it seems to us. The gallant General, after expending his zeal, and pouring forth his eloquence, "nearly an hour," ought not to have been treated thus cavalierly by Mr. President Pearson and Mr. Secretary Taylor.

Gen. Scott as a Peace Man.
WAR OFFICE, August, 1842.

Sir: I perceive in the Madisonian of this morning that I am charged with being opposed to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to which the Senate is understood to have given its advice and consent a few days ago.

Of the terms of that treaty I am entirely ignorant, except through contradictory rumors. I have neither the influence nor the desire to interfere with the action of the Senate upon it—always contenting myself with saying that I preferred an honorable peace even to a successful war.

Hoping that you will take pleasure in correcting the injustice you have done me, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Extract from a speech of General Scott, delivered at the City Hall, New York, May 28, 1848, on his return from Mexico.

Though I am a soldier, and therefore supposed to be fond of fighting, I ABHOR WAR, except when prosecuted in defence of our country, or for the preservation of its honor, or of some great, important—nay, cardinal interest. I had war to be a great moral evil. It must be for good and substantial reasons—for no forced or false pretext, however plausible set forth—that war can be warrantably waged, or that I can justify any man in shedding the blood of his fellow-beings. The interests of New York and of our whole country are identified with peace, and with every duty of Christian morality."

A Southern slaveholder offers to emancipate his slaves, to the number of sixty or seventy, on condition that the Massachusetts Colonization Society will furnish funds to transport them to Liberia. These people could be sold for \$30,000, or \$40,000, and constitute the bulk of their master's possessions.

"All Men are Born Free and Equal."

On the Sabbath before the last, the rite of baptism was administered in the Eastern Branch, near this city, by the Rev. Dr. Cole, previous to which that gentleman made some just and excellent remarks, which "A Witness" has kindly communicated to us, as follows:

It is said, Dr. Cole remarked, that Thomas Jefferson was an infidel. I am not prepared to affirm or deny. It is also said that he wrote the "Declaration of Independence." If so, the brightest gem in that glorious document, the boast of every American citizen, was taken from the Gospel of Jesus. The spirit of Christianity directed his pen when he wrote "All men are born free and equal," which is but a reiteration of the Gospel sentiment—"God is no respecter of persons, and hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

Our exalted privileges, the speaker continued, civil and religious, are attributable to that glorious sentiment contained in the "Declaration of Independence." Here, in free America, we are permitted to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience—none daring to interrupt us in the exercise of our rights. A man may be a Roman Catholic or a Protestant as his mind and conscience may direct. He may be a member of either branch of the large Protestant family, and his rights and privileges are secured to him by wholesome laws as a wall of adamant.

We are here, said he, on this bright and beautiful Sabbath afternoon, to administer the Christian rite of Baptism according to apostolic and primitive custom.

He then proceeded to show from Scripture testimony why the Baptists administer this rite to none but adults. Holding a New Testament in his hand, he read several passages of Scripture bearing directly on the point.

He then led the candidates down into the water and immersed them. An appropriate verse was sung as each candidate came out of the water, the benediction was pronounced, and the large audience quietly and peaceably returned to their homes.

Catechizing Candidates.
We find the following pointed queries to the candidates of the Marion district, South Carolina, in the last number of the Marion Star:

"Are you in favor of allowing females of discretion the right to vote in elections to be made by the people of this State?"

"What is the difference between a sick family and a healthy one?"

"What is the difference between the Bridge of Sighs and the size of a bridge?"

"What is the best remedy for an injury received by an individual from the accidental discharge of duty?"

"How should a hurt be treated which had been received from a burst of applause?"

"Are you in favor of putting a stop to the disastrous freshets in Big Pee Dee, and will you vote for the immediate prohibition of the same?"

"Are you in favor of abolishing the collection of debts by law, and will you vote for the immediate abolition of the offices appertaining thereto, especially the sheriff?"

"If elected, will you vote for giving the election of all local companies to the people, to whom it rightfully belongs?"

"Are you in favor of confining all mosquitoes to Catfish swamp, and, if elected, will you vote for the same? Also, what plan do you propose to attain this important object?"

"Are you in favor of any more rain at the present time? If so, how much, and when?"

"Are you opposed to the habit of shedding cotton bolls; and, if elected, will you vote against an early frost?"

Yet we find village Whig editors positively and without qualifications urging that Gen. Pierce is a Freesoiler or Abolitionist, because Van Buren is a Freesoiler. What folly!—Banner.

Yes, and yet we find village Locofocos "positively and without qualifications" urging that General Scott "is a Freesoiler or an Abolitionist because" Horace Greeley and Seward are "Freesoilers." What folly!—Henderson (Kentucky) Courier.

"General Scott is under the control of Seward."—Democratic orators and newspapers generally.

"You mistake the character of the man. He will be controlled by no man, not the whole Whig party, against his own convictions."—[Gen. Quitman's Letter.]

CANNIBALISM.—We learn that a man from Boston got into a brawl, the other day, at the horse races at Hampton, and had his nose bitten off. The nose-carrier is as well as could be expected.—Exeter News Letter.

"I say, Pomp, what's the 'stinction' 'tween poetry and what day call blank verses?"

"Why, I tell ye, Nebuchadnezzar! when I say: 'Tumble over mill-dam, Come down a slant, dat's poetry, but when I say: 'Tumble ober mill-dam, Come down kersplah,' dat's blank verses."

The widow of King Louis Philippe is residing permanently near the lake of Como, where she has purchased a chateau.

A gentleman and his wife have been sentenced at Florence to four years imprisonment for having a copy of the Bible in their house, and reading it to some of their friends.

Several gales marked "Lard," but found to contain spirits, were lately seized at Providence. A communication from Mrs. Partington, through a "medium," says: "This is rendering to seize the things that are seizers."

There have been more thunder storms in Great Britain during the past summer than at any summer before in remembrance. Many of them have been terrific and destructive.

The water debt of the city of Boston is almost five millions of dollars. The other funded debt of the city is less than two millions.

Let John Whiteley fall from a flourishing merchant to a bankrupt, and those who once called him "John Whiteley, esq.," will soon come to speak of him as "Old White," while those who formerly passed him by with smiles and elevated "browsers," will exchange them for a slap on the shoulder, and the more hearty expression of "How are you, old fellow?" Misfortune melts dignity like snow in a June sun.

General Alexander McRae raised this year ninety bushels of corn on one acre of ground, at or near Wilmington, N.C.

Spurious gold dollars are numerous in circulation at this time, and great care should be taken in their examination by those who deal in them. They are well made, and calculated to deceive.

Porter, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for manslaughter, committed suicide in Lexington jail last week, by cutting his throat with a case knife.

The number of adults in Virginia who cannot read or write, is 80,000—twenty thousand more than in 1840; and the number of children whose parents have not the means to educate them, 75,000.

It has been remarked that ladies have generally a great fear of lightning, and this has been superficially ascribed to their natural timidity; but the truth is, that it arises from their consciousness of being attractive.

City Items.

In the Board of Common Council, Mr. Esby, from the Committee on Finance, introduced an act to make the law regulating the license of taverns binding also upon ordinaries and retailers. This will give a majority of the householders in the immediate vicinity the right to say whether or not such places shall be opened.

Last night between nine and ten o'clock fire was discovered in the paint and oil store of Mr. O. Whittlesey, on C between Sixth and Seventh streets. By the activity of gentlemen in the neighborhood it was extinguished, and very luckily, for it is probable if the discovery had been made two minutes later, we should have had to record the loss of life. We were informed this morning by a young gentleman, engaged in the store, that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A key which had been lost some days ago was found in the door; the drawer had been robbed of some small change, and an attempt made to open the iron chest.

DRY GOODS FOR EVERYBODY.—Before going out to shop, refer to the advertisements of Maxwell, Sears & Colley. It is not true, as the readers of the Baltimore papers sometimes suppose, that there are no dry goods stores in Washington.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.—By their advertisement we perceive that the members of this old association are to hold their first meeting of the winter's campaign to-morrow evening. The meetings of this society have always been interesting, and their room affords a much more profitable place of resort than can often be found in places of convenient access in this city.

At the fire last night a fight took place between some of the firemen, but the timely arrest of one of the parties by the watch prevented a grand row.

This morning another evidence of the necessity for the "Maine Law" was given. Three persons were brought to the watch-house, two men and a woman. Both of the men might be good citizens, and indeed are when sober. The woman was so drunk that she could not be taken out of the back which brought her there. One man gave security, but the other and the woman were sent to the "farm."

Wyman, the ventriloquist and magician, is expected to commence a series of performances at Odd-Fellows' Hall on Thursday evening of this week. The lights are said to burn blue when Wyman approaches. He was a wonderful rogue!

The Bank of North America, a new institution at Flemington, N. J., has commenced operations under the general banking law of that State. Its circulating notes are secured wholly by Virginia coupon six per cent bonds.

William T. Barrett, the English Sheriff who forged a bill of acceptance, on the 28th day of April, 1851, in Gloucester, England, for £259 17s. 11d., and who was arrested in this country and taken back, has been convicted and sentenced to transportation for a period of fourteen years.

A curious law suit was lately going on in Barnstable county, Mass., it being a claim for damages for an assault. The defendant, it appears, seized the hand of the plaintiff to shake it, and in so doing he grasped it so tightly as to crush the bones and thereby cripple it forever. The hand became ulcerated, and many of the bones had been discharged from the wound. We have not heard the result of the trial.

Washington Literary Society.—Meeting this evening, in the Union Academy, at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by J. O. Wilson. Questions for discussion: "The State of our Union a constitutional right to secede from it." The public are respectfully invited to attend. oct 5—1st H. M. PARKHURST, Secretary.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of this Society, on motion by Mr. Tyronski, it was resolved, That the first business in order at the next meeting being an amendment to the constitution, the members then present be considered as concurring with the majority of those present.

The Society then adjourned to meet the first Wednesday in October. All the members and those desirous to be present at Medical Hall on Wednesday evening, October 6th, at 7 o'clock. AUG. F. HARVEY, Treasurer.

The New Store.
MAXWELL, SEARS & COLLEY,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 9th & 10th sts.,
Next door to Walter Harper & Co.

HAVE just opened, this day, a large lot of Field Cloth and Merinoes, very superior in style and quality, which they will offer very low. oct 5

COME TO THE NEW STORE.
WHERE you can find the best stock of Linens, such as Table Damask, Napkins, Towelling, Doyle's Sheet, and a superior lot of Irish Linens, some very fine, which we will sell at a low price. oct 5

MAXWELL, SEARS & COLLEY,
Pennsylvania Avenue between 9th and 10th sts.,
next to Walter Harper & Co.

For the Ladies.
WELCH and Schofield Flannels, which we warrant not to shrink in washing, with many other brands of superior quality. Also, our second stock of Dress Goods, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies especially. oct 5

MAXWELL, SEARS & COLLEY,
Pennsylvania Avenue between 9th and 10th sts.,
next to Walter Harper & Co.

Mourning Goods.
WE have in store a large stock of Black Silks, Bomba silks, Alpaca, silk warp, Mousseline, Italian, and English Crapes, Black and Silk Gloves, and Silk Hosiery, of which we ask particular attention, as we are determined to sell cheap. oct 5

MAXWELL, SEARS & COLLEY,
Pennsylvania Avenue between 9th and 10th sts.,
next to Walter Harper & Co.

New Books!
THE STORY OF THE WISE MEN. A Commentary on the 2d chapter of St. Matthew. By Dr. Froude. Published by the Trustees of the Bible Society, London. 1s. 6d. per copy. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

Death-bed Scenes, or Dying words and without Religion. By Walker. 1s. 6d. per copy. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

Wise's Path of Life, or Sketches of the Way to Glory and Immortality. A Help for Young Christians. By Charles Adams. 1s. 6d. per copy. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

History of the Vaudois Church, from its origin, and of the Vaudois of Piedmont to the present day. By James Inglis. 1s. 6d. per copy. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

The Successful Merchant; or Sketches of the Life of Mr. Samuel Rogers;—a very entertaining work. By Dr. Froude. Published by the Trustees of the Bible Society, London. 1s. 6d. per copy. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

My Youthful Days; or, an Autobiography by the Rev. George Colver;—a very entertaining book for the young. Published by the Trustees of the Bible Society, London. 1s. 6d. per copy. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

Life of Rev. John Collins, late of the Ohio Conference. By Judge McLean. 1s. 6d. per copy. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

Scripture Views of the Heavenly World. By Edmondson. 1s. 6d. per copy. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

THE "COLUMBIA MUSICAL ASSOCIATION"
HAS the pleasure of announcing to its friends and the public in general, that its first concert of the season will be given at

On Monday evening next, October 11.

The Association has secured the valuable aid of Mrs. MILLER, of Baltimore; and its popular and favorite leader, Professor C. L. BROWN, has most kindly consented to play on this occasion a solo on the Trombone. To which attraction will be added a well selected programme, which it is hoped will give general satisfaction.

Tickets for non-subscribers, at 50 cents each, can be obtained at Messrs. Taylor & Maury's Bookstore, or at Geo. Hill's Music Store, Pennsylvania Avenue.